J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

THE NEWS.

e Fourth Page for Latest News.

writ of *habeas corpus* was applied for and re- the case of Emerson Etheridge.

e case of cholera has occurred in Washington,

lte female help has been introduced into Rich- d the capitol square is thronged every even- ransplanted Biddies.

Hawley, formerly in command at Wil- is now serving as Chief of Staff with Gen. Richmond.

M. Mason, Jeff. Davis, Commissioner to residing at St. Catherines, Canada, wit

nore of the five-cent fractional currency ns are to be issued. Such is the order of McCulloch, "nickels" and three cent pieces ued in sufficient quantity to supply the

President has ordered the release of all re- bel prisoners of war, including the Gen- taking the oath of allegiance and giving e. Under this order the rebel Major Gen. hnson was on Saturday released from the ol.

Baker has been appointed to the rank of eneral, for his meritorious services as Pro- al during the war, and especially for dili- pression of frauds against the govern- ruiting, and in the pursuit of the mur- sident Lincoln.

of the elections in Virginia represent portions of the State as well as Rich- egular secession candidates have been cessful. Encouraged by these results, the guerilla chief Mosby designs being a Congress.

and freedmen and their families are hemselves in the neighborhood of Vicks- excellent results, doing much better ho worked by the month for wages.— ent is furnishing them seed and other redit, to be paid from the proceeds of the system is considered the most suitable en, as it teaches them to rely on their

he past week there was another out- county, Tenn. Six guerrillas went Lytle Choate, at night, dragged him and shot him seven times. Attorney Dougherty of the Twelfth Judicial wounded one of the marauders and ingress into the house. They made pe. There is a band of 40 men roam- ry, Hickman and Wayne counties, murdering, under the leadership of George Grimes.

the progress recently in the United States t in New Orleans of proceedings for the of the rebel emissary Slidell's estate in laim on it of two hundred and ninety cs was put in by the Paris banking ard & Co., and one of one hundred s by the Citizens' Bank of New Or- ey advanced to the traitor on mortgage decided that as Slidell was a notorious United States, his property in the coun- under the confiscation act, to the gov- hat these claims could not be allowed,

hat John Mitchel wrote some of the s to the London *Times*.

Murrah, of Texas, was robbed of two at San Antonio en route to Mexico.

s men of Richmond are remonstra- exorbitant taxes levied upon them A public meeting has been held.

ge was voted down in the New Jer- ection, recently in session, by a vast

erstood that Mr. John T. Ford, pro- 's Theatre, in Washington, has in- against the United States Govern- mage claimed by him has not as ublic. The counsel engaged are n. Winter Davis, Gen. Ewing, and , Esq., of Baltimore.

Anna is now living at St. Thomas, said to be in excellent health and at of age walks erect, and manages his skill.

ost Marshal of Lynchburg, Virginia, hers to bring the hides and horns of ey kill for market and expose them along with the meat. This is done cattle or sheep which have been sto- rightful owners, and sold to them, ified and the thief traced.

parations for the great National Horse takes place at Springfield, Illinois, from e 26th of August next, are progressing e building is intended to accommodate e. It will probably be the means of col- all parts of the United States the finest horse-flesh ever seen at a single point.— nging from $25 to $300 are offered, in- ous classes of horses.

llowing extract from an official communi- e Mexican Diario appears to settle the o Gwin's dukedom: "We, the Imperial , never, at any time, have entered into with Dr. Gwin. So we never contem- g him Duke nor Governor of Sonora, of any other Province. Moreover, the of Dr. Gwin is not known by any of the d would not hear of any having the desire inted with him."

Sherman says: "I always travelled with e census in my saddlebags. I could tell habitants, how many cultivated acres, head of cattle and horses, how many bush- each county possessed at that time, and how many there would be now, g it would subsist my army."

AND OBLIGE YOUR OBEDIENT SERVANT.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1865. NO. 218.

—There is no end of the jokes and parodies elicited by the New York Tribune reporter's fanciful account of the scenes at the burning of Barnum's Museum.—The Sun supplies an omission in the Tribune's account as follows: "The whale did not burn up; it was swallowed by the enormous alligator; the anaconda then swallowed the alligator; the 'Dying Brigand' swallowed the anaconda; the Tribune reporter swallowed the brigand; and then the reporter perished miserably in attempting to describe his after-dinner emotions." This may be deemed improbable by some persons; not so; stranger things are recorded: a man in Philadelphia swallowed the Tribune's report.

—Despatches by the *Ocean Queen*, from Aspinwall, are important and interesting. In the republic of Peru the revolution against the government was meeting with great success. Insurgent armies were marching on the capital from both the north and the south, while through a mutiny in the national fleet the insurrectionists, after the commission of great atrocities, had become possessed of the most important vessels of the navy, and everything indicated that they would soon have the entire country under their control. In Ecuador the revolution had been suppressed, and a number of the rebels had been shot. Gen. Barrios, the exiled ex-President of San Salvador, had returned to that republic and been placed in custody by the authorities. Another revolution in Bolivia was reported. Chile, the most prosperous of the Spanish-American republics, in violation of the fashion prevailing among them, still continued to enjoy peace and quiet, though even here the minds of the people were somewhat agitated by the revival of rumors of prospective difficulty with Spain.

—Mexican news of date to the 14th instant from Vera Cruz was received by the steamship Liberty. It would seem that previous reports in the imperial interest of the republican forces under Negrete having been completely routed and scattered, were not quite in accordance with the facts, since we are now informed that three separate columns of imperialists, under Generals Brincourt, Jeanmingros and Mejia, had been sent against him, each on a different route; but although it is stated that one of these commands skirmished with his rear guard, it is not claimed that Negrete, who is said to have been retreating, was seriously interfered with. In fact, the triple expedition is admitted to be a failure, and an effort is made to salve it over by announcing the occupation by Maximilian troops of Saltillo, Camargo, Monterey and Piedras Negras—places which are known to have been previously in their possession.

At Havana, on the 19th inst., the people, for want of something more important, were exciting themselves over a letter to the Queen of Spain, signed by some of the wealthy Cubans, to the one sent General Serrano, thanking him for his motion for reforms and political suffrage for Cuba. It is expected that Gen. Dulce will continue for some time yet to be Captain General of Cuba. Within the week ending on the 16th six additional steamers, conveying Spanish troops, officers and war paraphernalia from St. Domingo, had arrived at Havana; and still the evacuation, which has now been many months in progress, was not completed.

—By the steamship Zodiac we have our Savannah despatches to the 20th inst. In contradiction of reports that the yellow fever was prevailing at that place, it is stated that not a single case of this disease has yet made its appearance there or at any other place in Georgia this season. The health of the State generally is represented to be very good. Business at Savannah was improving, and things were gradually approaching a condition of prosperity.

DIED,

In Wilmington, N. C., on Tuesday, the 25th instant, of consumption, JAMES B. MOORE, formerly of Newbern, N. C., in the 37th year of his age.

At Company Shops, (N. C. R. R.,) Alamance county, N. C., on Wednesday, July, 26th, of consumption, ARNOLD W. CHILSON, aged 27 years, of Woonsocket Falls, Rhode Island.

*** New England papers please copy.

Headquarters Post of Raleigh,
July 25th 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 20.

I. MERCHANTS, SUTLERS, AND OTHERS ARE hereby strictly prohibited from selling any Spirituous Liquors to any person whether officer, soldier or civilian.

II. All persons having any such Liquors in their possession will immediately close their Bar Rooms.

III. Those who now have Intoxicating Liquor in their possession will immediately report the fact to the Provost Marshal, who will enter on his books their names and places of business.

IV. The proprietors of billiard rooms and ten-pin alleys are cautioned against allowing enlisted men to lounge about their premises. No enlisted man will be allowed to remain in any place of this kind after dark.

V. There will be no place of business allowed to be kept open on Sunday, except drug stores.

Any one violating this order will be arrested and tried by Military Court.

By order of Lt.-Col. J. M. McDonald Comd'g Post.

GEO. E. AVENT, Capt. 3d N. Y. & Post Adj't.

july 26-1w

CARD—LAND AGENCY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING HERETOFORE announced a "General Intelligence and Land Agency," in the city of Raleigh, to commence operations on the 1st inst, have since determined to confine their business to the counties of Wake, Granville and Franklin, in connection with the "N. C. Land Agency" of Messrs. Battle, Heck & Co. We find that we will be unable to give our personal attention to a more extended business of this *particular* character.

We have a general knowledge of the Lands in the above mentioned counties, and a personal acquaintance with most of the desirable tracts.

Land owners, &c., in either of the aforesaid counties, desiring to sell or to gain further information as to the objects of the Agency, will please address us at Raleigh. Meanwhile, attention is directed to the prospectus of Battle, Heck & Co., published in the various papers of the State.

RICHARDSON & MILLER.

y 7-tf

BUGGY WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, A SECOND-HAND Buggy—one with top preferred. Any one having one to sell will please make it known at

PROGRESS OFFICE.

jy 26-3t

THE CITY.

OUR PUBLIC MORALS.—Without wishing to be understood as discriminating against any of those officers who have been previously connected with the immediate military rule in Raleigh, it is only just to say that the present authorities have succeeded in giving us more quiet than any of their predecessors, or else the people and soldiers, satisfied with evil and unlawfulness, have subjected to more correct system of morals. But we are disposed to place the credit to the management of the affairs of this post, and as a logical sequence to the officers and soldiers attached. Four years experience in military life has furnished the writer of this unmistakable proof that where there is proper firmness and resolution evinced, it is a matter of the easiest attainment under military rule to enforce law and order. Besides, where there are considerable bodies of troops, a relaxation of proper discipline never fails of promoting collisions between citizens and soldiers. It is equally true that such a condition of affairs can readily be avoided by the simple use of the means provided in army regulations.

We believe that there is now a disposition here to do this in the full. The orders so far issued attest this spirit, and we refer to it that the government at Washington may see who are now faithful as in the past. It is now the province of army officers and their garrisons to inaugurate good morals; to promote good feeling; to stimulate harmony; and to found a wholesome sentiment of devotion to the Union. They can only do so by enforcing high respect for law and illustrating it in their own conduct, and by impartial administration of justice. Nothing is to be gained by irritating applications and we believe there is a purpose in this military district to have one code: equal and exact justice to all.

Certain it is, drunkeness has been greatly diminished; disturbances are less frequent; and even belligerent displays in action and word are rarely seen. They are all the resultants of firm local policy, and we sincerely trust that there will be no retrograde movement in favor of the olden disorders.

PROVOST'S SANCTUM.—There was the usual display and parade at the capitol yesterday, mostly of a civic character, the military not making a heavy demonstration. Indeed, if the people would only present proper complaints, the provost, assistant provost; and the other attaches might yet hope for a day's exemption from so much of vexation.

Two members of the county police brought in a negro charged with stealing a lot of bacon. The offense was committed in broad daylight, while the family were at dinner. The criminal was placed in confinement for this cool deed in such warm weather.

Mrs. Sal. Vandergriff, from the vicinity of "Rhamkatte," brought a up complaint against her husband for alleged unfaithfulness, but was informed that it did not belong to the province of the Provost Marshal's Department to consider such cases. She left instanter.

A soldier from the 47th N. Y. Volunteers, was under examination, suspected of stealing a buggy, but no conclusion was arrived at in his case.

AT WORK AGAIN.—Gov. Holden was in his office yesterday and at work again. Unless, in his anxiety to forward the work of reconstruction, he overtasks himself in the outset, we may expect in a short time to meet him in his wonted strength.

By-the-by, the mayor and commissioners of the town of Smithfield were appointed last evening, as follows:

Mayor—P. T. Massey.

Commissioners—A. Holland, C. Beasley, L. Eldridge and James M. Carter.

And the following also for Edenton:

Mayor—Henry A. Bond.

Commissioners—T. J. Bland, Alex. H. Bond, Chas. E. Robinson, James C. Johnston and Saml. T. Bond.

PRETTY GOOD.—We saw in a store in this city yesterday, a gentleman named Cheesman, from Cherokee county, in the south-western part of this State, who was 90 years old, and he stated that he was the father of 42 children. He has 30 grand children, 18 of whom are girls, and 24 great grand-children. He has had 6 wives, the last one now living, and boasted that his family was so intensely Union as not to have furnished a solitary rebel. We should think he was in favor of union with a vengeance, but in spite of his age, he was hale, hearty and plethoring.

HOT, HOTTER, HOTTEST.—If the Almanac makers are not at fault, the superlatives will be in vogue next month. With them, there is a theory that when the moon runs low there is very warm weather. During the past month, the queen of night ranged pretty high in the heavens, and of the quality of the heat we have no occasion to speak. In August, Luna is to sail low through the fields of blue, and as a consequence the hotest weather of the year may be anticipated if the Almanac makers are veracious. Just think of August—thermometer 190 and not a breath of air. There will be a large amount of scorching or melting.

CONCEALED WEAPONS.—We hear that the practice of carrying concealed weapons is eliciting attention from the authorities. It is among the forbidden things contemplated in civil as well as military regulation, and it is more than probable that we shall soon have an ukase against the practice.

ASTONISHING WATERFALL GONE UP.—Miss Josephine Seraphime Onslebeck, of this city—a buxom negro maiden of fifty years, two months, one week, four days, two hours, four minutes and eight seconds—made her appearance at the funeral of an absent yesterday, with a huge waterfall suspended from the back of her cranium. When returning up Hargett from the solemnities, a vicious and ungallant dog, mistaking it for a black sheep's tail, made a leap and bit the pendent article from the head of the blushing miss to her infinite chagrin and the delight of many lookers on.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.—The North Carolina Central Railroad publishes this morning a time table for the benefit of passengers and shippers over their improvement. By simply referring to it, travellers and all others will know exactly how to govern themselves in reaching or leaving any given point.

The idea is an admirable one and every railroad corporation in North Carolina may imitate the example with credit.

MOCKING BIRDS.—Many of the soldiers carry with them mocking birds. Last evening one had a cage containing a whole family. We believe the feathery warblers are somewhat of "a peculiar institution" and are not found in the North. We suggest that our lady acquaintance should purchase the captives that they may still pour out their unpremeditated songs from the windows or bowers of native-land.

GRATUITOUS RATIONS.—The gratuitous issue of rations has finally ceased, except on an order direct from the Department or a District commander. The frauds practiced by dishonest persons in drawing and afterwards selling the food given them by the government, have induced General Ruger to issue this order. We hope that it will prove an incentive to industry.

THE DOGS—yesterday—in the absence of difficulty between more civilized animals, made Rome howl by their ferocious contentions. There were something less than five hundred in and about the market, and it is high time the man with the net was harvesting them home.

GONE HOME.—All the troops in this department that were ordered to be mustered out having been put through the process, Maj. Letcher, chief commissioner of musters, and his assistants left this morning for their homes.

THANKS.—We are under obligations to Mr. Parham, of the Southern Express line, for late New York papers in advance of the mail.

The agents of the Adams' Express, too, frequently oblige us with such favors, which we duly appreciate.

AT BLUMENTHAL'S SODA FOUNTAIN, on Fayetteville street, Friday, the thermometer ranged as below:

9 a. m.	89½	1 p. m.	92½
10 a. m.	90½	2 p. m.	93
11 a. m.	90½	3 p. m.	93½
12 a. m.	91	4 p. m.	92½

RALEIGH MONEY MARKET,

REVISED DAILY BY D. F. GRADY, EXCHANGE BROKER, 13, Fayetteville Street.

Buying Rates.

Gold $1.40; Silver $1.35; North Carolina Bank Notes 10 a 80 cents on the dollar; other Southern Bank Notes 10 a 80 cents on the dollar. Northern State Bank Notes 75 a 80 cents on the dollar.—North Carolina bonds, old sixes, coupons, $70.

MARKET REPORT

CORRECTED DAILY BY E. A. WHITAKER. *Grocer and Dealer in Provisions.*

Apples—Dried, $1 per bushel,
" Green, $1 per bushel, small.
Bacon—Firm, sales at 17 to 20c. per lb.
Beef—10c per lb.
Butter—25c per lb.
Cheese—40@50c per lb.
Chickens—20@25c a piece.
Coffee—50c per lb.
Corn—80c@90c per bushel.
Eggs—25c per dozen.
Flour—Superfine $9@10 per bbl.;
Hides—Green 10c.
" Dry 15c.
Honey—In comb, 25 to 30c per lb.
Lamb—12½@15c per lb.
Lard—15c per lb.
Meal—$1 per bushel.
Mullets—$20 per bbl.
Mackerel—$22 per bbl.
Onions—$1 per bushel.
Peaches—dried 10c per lb.
Peas—White $100; Stock 90 to $1; Garden 40c per peck.
Potatoes—Irish 75c per bush.
" Sweet $1 per bushel.
Sugar—Crushed 50c per lb; Brown 25c
Syrup—50c per gallon.
Soda—Cooking, 40c per pound.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL OF TRAINS.

Mail Train leaves Raleigh	12 o'clk at night.
Arrives at Greensboro'	6.20 " A. M.
" " Salisbury	1.53 " P. M.
" " Charlotte	5.30 " "
Freight Train leaves Raleigh	1.10 o'clk P. M.
Arrives at Sheps	7 " "
Freight Train lays over at the Sheps.	
Mail Train leaves Charlotte	7 o'clk A. M.
Arrives at Salisbury	10.30 " "
" " Greensboro'	5.10 " P. M.
" " Raleigh	11.55 " "
Freight Train leaves Charlotte	8 o'clk P. M.
Arrives at Salisbury	9.55 " "
" " Greensboro'	2.45 " A. M.
" " Raleigh	11 " "

E. WILKES, Engineer and Sup't.

jy 20 tf

NOTICE.

FARMERS, OR ANY OTHER PARTIES, HAVING Cotton for sale are invited to call on the subscriber before disposing of the same. It might result for their interest by so doing. W. H. GROVE.

jy 25-1w Office Hollis street, Raleigh, N. C.

TERMS.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily, 1 Year	$10 00	Daily, 1 Month	$1 00
" 6 Months	5 00	Weekly, 1 Year	3 00
" 3 Months	2 50	" 6 Months	1 50

Must be paid in advance in all cases or the paper will not be sent; and the paper will be stopped when the time paid for expires, unless renewed.

NEWSBOYS AND NEWS DEALERS

will be furnished at the rate of $5 per hundred copies. All orders must be accompanied by the money.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Ordinary advertisements, occupying not more than ten lines nonpareil minion, or one inch space

1 insertion	$1 00	2 Weeks	$6 00
1 "	1 50	1 Month	10 00
2 "	2 00	2 Months	15 00
4 "	2 50	3 "	20 00
5 "	3 00	6 "	30 00
1 Week	3 50	1 Year	50 00

Larger advertisements, where no contract is made, will be charged in exact proportion.

YEARLY CONTRACTS

Will be made in accordance with the following schedule

1-6 column,	1	Month.	$30 00	1-4 col.	6	Months	$100 00
1-3 "	2	"	45 00	1-2 "	6	"	140 00
1 "	1	"	60 00	1 "	6	"	150 00
1-4 "	3	"	50 00	1-4 "	1	Year	175 00
1-3 "	3	"	75 00	1-3 "	1	"	200 00
1 "	6	"	100 00	1 "	1	"	300 00

Only those who contract for one-fourth, one-half, or a column, for one, three, six, or twelve months, will receive the benefit of these terms.

Contract advertisers must pay by the month, and all others in advance.

All advertisements must be marked a specified time, and no advertisement will be inserted "till forbid."

Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged One Dollar a square for every insertion.

OUR CIRCULATION

Is larger in the city and throughout the State than any other paper in North Carolina. The *Progress* is read in the camp and among the people by a much larger number of persons than any other paper, and hence its importance as an advertising medium should not be overlooked by business men.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Special Notices will be set in minion, leaded, and inserted under the *Special Notice* head, and One Dollar a Square charged for every insertion.

LOCAL COLUMN.

Only short notices will be admitted to the Local Column, at the following rates:

One Line, One Day	$1 00	Three Lines, One Day	$2 00
Two Lines, "	1 50	Five Lines, "	2 50

Ten Lines, or more, at the rate of Twenty-five Cents a Line for each insertion.

FUNERAL NOTICES, MARRIAGES, &c.

Will be charged same as Advertisements, and must be paid for when handed in, or they will not appear.

The above Rates will be adhered to in all cases, and as we have to pay cash for everything in our business, we must demand cash.

June, 26, 1865. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

TO SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTISERS.

We have to pay cash for paper, ink and labor, and we must have more cash from those for whom we work or we cannot pay our current expenses. We know there is but little money in circulation, but there are but few persons who want a newspaper that cannot spare the money to pay for it. Persons seeing their paper marked must remit the money or it will be stopped.

Advertisers must pay in advance for all transient matter, and business men who advertise regularly will be expected to pay their bills monthly.

Job Printing must be paid for when delivered.

J. L. P. & CO.

NEWS! NEWS!! NEWS!!

NEW YORK DAILIES

RECEIVED EVERY DAY BY EXPRESS;

—ALSO—

MAGAZINES

AND

All the Popular Periodical Literature of the Day at

THE RALEIGH NEWS AGENTS DEPOT

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

I. EDWIN WEST. Agent.

jy 15-tf

THE VERY PLACE.

SEND YOUR FLOUR AND TOBACCO TO ENDfield, Halifax county, N. C. GEO. W. HEPTINSTALL will sell them for you on commission.

REFERENCES.—Branson & Farrar and S. H. Young, Raleigh, N. C. jy 24-10t

MACHINERY REPAIRED.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, PROPOSE TO REpair Steam Mills, Cotton Factory Machinery, and Machinery of all kinds, and do anything in the Millwright line. NUTALL & JACKSON.

REFER TO—A. Johnson, and Shaw, Williamson & Co. jy 25-1w*

EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.

GOODS AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CHEAPER THAN AT NEWBERN

OR ANY POINT

SOUTH OF BALTIMORE.

MR. L. H. KELLOGG, AT THE OLD STAND OF S. H. Young, on Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C., respectfully announces to the public that he has

JUST RECEIVED

a large and well-selected assortment of Dry Goods, Ladies' Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, &c. This stock was purchased in New York since the recent decline in prices, and is now offered at terms lower than goods of the same description can be purchased in Newbern or any point south of Baltimore.

Country Merchants and others supplied at wholesale.

jy 15-1m

REMOVAL!

Peace and Liberty Eating Saloon

REMOVED TO THE

OLD POST OFFICE.

FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

ROSS & McGOWAN, Proprietors.

THIS WELL KNOWN AND POPULAR ESTABlishment has been removed to the old Post Office stand, Fayetteville Street, next to the market, where Meals are furnished from 6 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock at night. There being a fine

BAR ROOM

attached, customers will be able to get the best Wines and Liquors to be found in the City.

Ice Cream, Fruits, Melons, &c., in abundance at all times.

Give us a call and we will guarantee satisfaction.

jy 24-1w* ROSS & McGOWAN.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1865.

Trouble in Tennessee.

Nothing but peace among themselves and universal submission to law and rightful authority will bring peace to the distracted south, and the sooner the people of all the states learn these facts and act upon them the better. Though the civil authority has been restored in Tennessee, or at least all the forms of civil authority, they are far from being at peace because secession and rebellion continue to rear their heads, and defiance to state and national authority is heard on the stump and in the press. This is very foolish in the people of Tennessee, and it is moreover very unjust to those of us who do want peace. If the people of that fiery state are not conquered and willing to submit to rightful authority, let them reorganize their armies and fight for their fancied rights.

Emerson Etheridge, who by the utterance of inflammatory and treasonable language on the stump subjected himself to arrest, is still in durance, and likely to remain there until his case shall be disposed of by a military commission. An effort has been made to procure his release by a writ of *habeas corpus*, but it failed. The following Nashville dispatch will not only show the present *status* of Etheridge, but give to some extent an insight into the condition of things in Tennessee:

NASHVILLE, July 21.—A writ of *habeas corpus* having been sued out directing Col. De Bussey to produce the body of Emerson Etheridge, the former telegraphed to Gen. Thomas for instructions. The following was the reply:

NASHVILLE, July 21.

To Lieutenant Colonel P. P. De Bussey, of Columbus, Ky:

Make the following return to the writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of Emerson Etheridge:

To Hon. C. S. Marshall, Judge of the First Judicial District of Kentucky:

I hereby acknowledge the service of the writ hereto attached, and return the same, and respectfully reply that I am instructed by Major General Thomas, commanding the Military Division of Tennessee, to say that the body of Emerson Etheridge is in my possession, and by virtue of the order of the President of the United States, bearing date War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, July 19, 1864.

[Here follows President Lincoln's proclamation of that date, suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* in Kentucky, and proclaiming martial law.]

General Thomas continues: Said Emerson Etheridge, having aided and abetted the enemy, and disturbed the public peace by seditious and inflammatory speeches, denouncing the Government of the State of Tennessee and the President of the United States, is clearly included in the class of persons named in the order of the President, and I do not produce said body by reason of said order of the President.

In directing this return to the writ General Thomas regrets that there should be any conflict between the civil and military authorities. At the same time the petitioner, Etheridge, will remember the issue was not of Gen. Thomas' making, but was forced upon him by Mr. Etheridge.

By command of Maj. Gen. Thomas:

WHIPPLE,
Brig. Gen. & Chief of Staff.

From this it will be seen that the utterance of treasonable sentiments and the commission of treasonable acts will not be permitted in the states that have been in revolt while it is deemed necessary to keep a force in them for the protection of loyal citizens; and the sooner the people of Tennessee, and other states, realize this the better.

The President of the United States is determined that all disaffection and treason in Tennessee and elsewhere shall be put down, and if force be necessary to accomplish the work it will not be withheld. A Nashville dispatch of the 21st says:

President Johnson telegraphs to Governor Brownlow, from Washington city, under date of July 20, reiterating the instructions to him to see the laws of Tennessee faithfully executed, concluding with the following words:

I have received your recent address to the people of the State. I think it well timed, and hope it will do much good in reconciling the opposition to the Amendments of the Constitution and laws passed by the last Legislature. The laws must be executed and the civil authority sustained.

In supporting your efforts to do this, General Thomas will, if necessary, furnish sufficient military force.

Here it will be seen that Gov. Brownlow is told that the laws must be executed and the civil authority sustained, and that if necessary military force will be furnished to assist in the work.—Now it is plain that if the people of Tennessee want peace they can have it, by simply submitting to rightful authority and obeying the laws; but in the event of their refusal to do this force, military force, will be used.

And it will be well for us here in North Carolina to consider these things, for we have among us presses and politicians who never open their mouths but something abusive of national or local authority escapes, and we have men who openly boast that they will avenge themselves for all their fancied wrongs when the troops shall be removed from the state. We have men too who are eager to revive the slavery question, and who openly declare that the negroes are not free and will not be so long as the states withhold their consent. If such men are allowed seats in the public councils it is very sure we will have no peace for the present, and if allowed to control we shall have none while they reign. It would be well for the disaffected in the southern states to remember that they are yet under military rule, and that whether they like it or not they must submit to authority. There are many Emerson Etheridges in North Carolina, but they want the moral courage to make public their treason.

One Set of Rulers at a Time.

Whenever those in authority shall deem it safe and to the best interests of the state and general government to withdraw troops from our towns and cities, then let us have civil authority, but not until then. We have had too much government in the country and too many sets of rulers, and nothing is more true than that a people who are governed too much are badly governed. One set of rulers at a time is quite as much as any people should be expected to submit to or endure, and while we have to be amenable to military authority we think it best not to have the civil. We want civil rule to take the place of military government as bad as anybody can, but spare us from being pulled and hauled by both at the same time. With either the people can get along, especially a people so peaceably inclined as those of Raleigh, but deliver us from too many masters. It will be very easy for the military or civil authorities to control and govern the people, but where both undertake to reign at one and the same time, and in and for the same place, who is to govern them? This is an important question when we consider that no attempt has been made for a joint rule that has not produced "jarring," and such will continue to be the case as long as the military and civil authority both attempt to rule in the same place.

We have been led into the foregoing remarks by the following from the Wilmington *Herald* of the 26th, showing that there is "jarring" there as the result of having too many rulers at one time:

"JARRING.—The new civil authorities of the town had their first experience yesterday of the clashing of military with civil authority, and the annoyance and vexation of a transfer of power, all of which led to some excitement and commotion at the intersection of market and Front streets, but happily no bloodshed. The disturbance originated in the arrest of the chief of police of the town by a guard of negro soldiers. These soldiers, as we are informed, acted in the premises wholly on their own responsibility, having no orders or instructions from any source to justify their act.—The chief of police very wisely submitted quietly to the arrest and was taken before the provost marshal and immediately set at liberty. The arrest, however, called together a crowd of the town loafers, black as well as white, and principally the former, with a goodly sprinkling of soldiers. This element rejoiced mightily at the arrest of the civil officer, and indulged very freely in boisterous merriment and aggrivating language. The crowd maintained possession of the street until dark, defying the efforts of the mayor and his police to disperse them. The soldiers were openly abusive, in several instances, to the mayor, and seemed to delight in insulting him and defying his power. It is only to be regretted that a little more determination was not used and the whole crowd, soldiers and citizens, taken into custody. Later in the evening, when a couple of military officers appeared, it was noticeable how quickly the soldiers slunk away and disappeared from the crowd. They knew they were doing wrong, and would not be sustained by their officers. They knew they had no business in the street, and if recognized would be punished for being there, especially if contributing in any manner towards creating a disturbance."

Enough of Blood.

The world has not been free from sin since that little indiscretion of Adam brought such trouble upon the whole family, and we have no very good evidence that human nature is better now than it was when the old man "fell." For thirty years or more we had a class of persons at the north and in the south, who, thinking we suppose, perdition was not full enough, wanted to slay indiscriminately all who could not embrace their peculiar *isms* and dogmas, and their fanaticisms had much to do with the troubles the country has endured during the last four years. The fact is radicalism is a species of very dangerous insanity—dangerous, not because they bite themselves or anybody else, and physically they have been as harmless as mice during the rebellion—but they are dangerous on account of their moral malady; dangerous because of their influence on the weak and ignorant. Before the war the radicals at the north wanted to murder all the radicals in the south, and in turn the radicals at the south swore they meant to march to Boston and slay as they went—they did'nt march though, neither of them, and the Union-loving conservatives of the whole country, north and south, were left to "fight out" a war the rascally radicals brought on.

But we wander. The preachers and others, we started to say, want more blood, and we want to enter our protest against it. If the law should demand, upon fair investigation, the lives of any of the leaders of the rebellion, let them be taken; for as treason is one of the highest of crimes, we have no right to demand that it go unpunished, but we think blood-letting by the wholesale has been carried about far enough, and the prayers of the righteous, if there be any righteous, should henceforth be for peace! And let us not only have the appearance of peace, but let us have actual, practical, thorough peace—a peace that shall cause every citizen of this great country to feel that every inch of the soil is a part of his country and that all Americans are his brethren.

We have been led into this train of reasoning by the following from the *National Police Gazette*, New York, edited by GEORGE W. MATSELL, headed, "Do Justice and Love Mercy." Many a preacher who flatters himself while crying out for blood, that he is acting the part of most orthodox piety, might usefully take a lesson from this chronicle of the miseries and vice, and violence of the nation:

"In battle they (the Southern people) were foes worthy of our steel, and what generous heart, now that they are overcome and utterly beat down would strike a fallen foe. And yet we continually hear men demanding more blood. They insist on the fulfilment of the terms of the law, and when asked to have a surgeon by to stop the bleeding wound, they reply, "Is it so nominated in the bond? I do not find it in the bond."

What if it is not in the bond, mercy requires it. These men are not thieves or murderers in the common acceptation of the term. They were esteemed heretofore as men of character and principle, and when they rebelled it was to uphold and maintain an idea long cherished and openly taught, and although they erred both in the idea and in the manner they sought to enforce it, they showed how sincerely they believed in it by the obstinacy with which they fought for it. It is now forever blotted out from the dictionary of American politics, and it only remains for us to restore our country to the happy and powerful position it occupied before the rebellion. This cannot be done by shooting or hanging, but we must love mercy and practice forgiveness, and endeavor, by a course of humane treatment, to make the Southern people feel that we are magnanimous conquerers; and that having saved our country from dissolution, we can afford to take them again by the hand, forget the fratricidal strife, and seek to outdo each other in the delightful work of peace. We are not only commanded thus to love mercy, but every consideration of love to our neighbors, the future of our country and the mere selfishness of trade and commerce, all point unmistakably to thus do justice and love mercy.

We cannot afford to have an Ireland, a Hungary or a Poland on our hands, nor do we want thousands of political refugees from our happy shores residing in foreign lands, brooding over fancied wrongs, hatching new rebellions, or attempting to stir up our people to renewed strife, which we will have if this spirit of hatred, malice, and bloodthirstiness is not effectually frowned down. If our people will but act in the spirit of the words at the head of this article, our country will soon again bud and blossom as the rose, and we will be the happiest and freest nation on the globe."

The Convention--Its Delays and the Reason Therefor.

Under the above heading the *Standard* of yesterday has the following relative to a Convention. The reasons given why a Convention has not been already assembled it seems to us ought to be satisfactory to the most clamorous for hasty action:

It is manifestly true, that many of the citizens of North Carolina are becoming restless and anxious, because a convention of the state has not yet been ordered by the Governor. This is a natural feeling, prompted, no doubt, in most instances, by the best of motives, and in such spirit we wish to meet this feeling among the citizens, and try to give some reasons which seem to be conclusive, to show that haste is not the only consideration which should influence the Executive in assembling the convention.

It has been urged with much zeal and impatience that Mississippi is to have her election for members of her convention on the 7th of August, while no one knows when ours is to take place. Of course it is to be expected, that Mississippi can hold half a dozen conventions, adopt as many constitutions, and repudiate each and every one of them, before North Carolina opens her eyes or turns over in her bed. Mississippi is a fast state, especially upon conventions. She held her convention, and seceded two months before North Carolina voted down the call for a convention, in February, 1861. She contracted an enormous state debt and repudiated it, and went on careering in her course of glory, long before North Carolina knew what a state debt was. Governor Sharkey is a gentleman and a statesman, and, of course, we by no means, make any insinuations or suggestions against him, but we wish to accustom the minds of our citizens, never again to look to Mississippi or South Carolina, to get an example to govern their actions. There is nothing in the history of either state, that can be a profitable example to North Carolina.

Governor Sharkey appoints his day of election about one month from the date of his arrival at home. One-fifth of the citizens of Mississippi cannot vote before they are pardoned. It will be found, that on the 7th day of August, that no considerable number of them will have received their pardons. Hence, by his haste, he excludes one-fifth of the citizens from a vote. It will be equally as impossible to give the majority of the citizens of his state the convenience of taking the oath and enrolling their names previously to the day of election. It may be put down, as a fair calculation, that one-third of the citizens of Mississippi will not be enabled to vote on the 7th day of August. Suppose, then, their convention should pass the same law that was adopted in Tennessee, that every man, who was excluded from the right of voting at their election, should remain excluded from the ballot box for five years.

It is not desirable that the members of our convention should assemble in Raleigh during the hot and sickly season. They could perform but little labor. The members from the healthy western counties would be certain to be attacked by the malarious and pestilential fevers, now prevailing here; and the crowd that would overflow all the public houses, consequent upon the assembling of the convention, would greatly add to the disease and sickness of the citizens.

Money is exceedingly scarce in this state, so that many of the wealthiest men in the state cannot come to Raleigh without getting credit for their railroad fare. Under such circumstances it was not desirable to assemble the convention, until means could be provided to enable the members to defray their necessary expenses. If members had to defray their own expenses, and credit the state for their pay, many of them would be much inconvenienced, and worthy and desirable men would be entirely debarred the privilege of representing their constituents. Up to this time not one cent of money has been at the state's command, but now, it is certain, that enough will shortly be on hand to defray the expenses of the convention and of the legislature.

It was also necessary that time should be taken to obtain certain information to lay before the convention. They must be informed what is the exact amount of the state debt, and what is the condition of the property owned by the State in the various railroads, canals and banks. In other words, how much the state owns and what she has to pay out of. It is important that the convention should be informed of the precise condition of every bank in the State, because through them every citizen of the State will receive the true and correct information, and will receive it at about the same time, so that every man may get the real value of the bank money he has on hand, and will be protected from being shaved out of a part of its value by men, who otherwise would be better informed than himself.

But the great and indispensable reason for delay consists in the determination of the Governor to give as many of the citizens, as he possibly can, the power and privilege of voting at the first election. For this purpose, it is first necessary to have a full and fair understanding with the President and cabinet, as to what qualifications and restrictions will be required of the voters. It is hoped this task will be finally accomplished during the next week. The next work then to be done is to give every free white man, in the state, full time and convenient opportunity to qualify himself as a voter. When this has been done, when every man shall have had satisfactory time and opportunity to qualify himself to be a free voter, then the convention and day of election will be speedily ordered. In the meantime, it may be the pardoning power will add a thousand to the list of enabled voters.

Canadian Reconstruction.

In connection with the publication of the following article from the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, it is proper to say that Mr. Potter referred to is the bowie-knife gentleman of Prior duel notoriety:

John F. Potter, the United States Consul-General in Canada, has got himself into bad odor with the Provincials, in consequence of his recent speech at the Detroit Convention. Mr. Potter on that occasion opposed the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty, and said that if it was abrogated, the Canadians would be clamoring in two years for annexation to the United States. In the course of his speech, Mr. Potter read a letter from O. S. Wood, Superintendent of the Montreal Telegraph Company, which contained similar sentiments. The consequence is, that Mr. Wood has had such a noise raised about his ears that he has considered it necessary that he should offer his resignation to the Telegraph Company, which the latter has accepted. Mr. Wood, therefore, loses his situation, and is a martyr to his sentiments, the Canadians being unwilling to trust any man as telegraph operator who has an opinion of his own. As they have triumphed over Wood they have determined to triumph over Potter.—They cannot tolerate any one who tells them unpalatable truths, and although Mr. Potter, as a representative of the United States, would be likely to consider Canadian politics from the stand-point of a "United Statesser," he is not to be forgiven by the Canadians for expressing his views. A memorial has therefore been prepared, which is to be presented to Lord Monck, the Governor-General, in which the offense of Mr. Potter is strongly set forth.

The memorialists charge that Mr. Potter, "while exercising the office of Consul-General of "the United States in Canada, has been engaged in "subverting its Government, and it is believed in "Montreal, where he has resided, that he, with oth-"ers has, by meetings and otherwise, taken active "measures to promote the annexation of the pro-"vince of Canada to the United States of America." The memorialists therefore state that it would be desirable to ascertain in such manner as the Government may deem proper, whether such meetings have been held and participated in by Hon. Mr. Potter.

In due time the memorial will go to Lord Monck, who will then consider what he will do with it. If Mr. Potter has participated in meetings of Canadians, consulting about annexation, he has done wrong. His own Government has not betrayed any anxiety for a union with the bigoted and torvish Canadians, and if they choose to talk the matter of annexation over among themselves, he should let them alone. The intermeddling of foreign representatives in the internal affairs of any country is always offensive. We would not in the United States stand the meddling of an English envoy in our domestic affairs, and common sense teaches that we should "do as we would be done by."

North Carolina.

It is with heartfelt gratification that we record continued evidence of good feeling on the part of the people of the north towards this state. The following is from the Washington *Intelligencer*:

We note with great satisfaction the efforts of Gov. Holden and other leading men in North Carolina to promote immigration, through the intervention of a general land and immigration agency, which has been established at Raleigh, and which holds tempting and substantial inducements to emigrants, in the mineral and agricultural resources of that State. It is understood that branch offices of this agency will be established in the Northern cities. This is a wise example; the entire South, no doubt, on some scale, will adopt the same means to attract inhabitants and capital to their impoverished and stricken country.

Party politics must be so far dropped or modified in the South as to give place to the main work of building up the material interests of that section.—The South must address themselves to immigration, to universal education, and to the great problem of harmonizing labor with the presence of that peculiar element—the blacks—in their social organization; a trial of which the North has long ago divested itself by means of emancipation, and through the drain of mortality, which has reduced the black race immensely in this quarter of the Republic, while slavery and climate have congregated millions of these (now) incompatibilities into the heart of the Southern social system. The working out of this problem in the South, so far as the "unhomogeneous" element is concerned, demands all our solicitude, all our temperance, all our statesmanship, and all our sympathy. An instant's reflection on this problem will awaken all intelligent and conscientious minds to its gravity, intricacy, and difficulty. The burden which this social element imposes must be disposed of; it cannot be shirked in the case of the South, whose latitude is favorable to the negro, as it has been evaded by the Northern States, aided, as the latter have been, by legislation and by climatic laws unfriendly to the blacks.

MASSACHUSETTS.—It may be of interest to many to know how Massachusetts filled her quota of troops under different calls from the President, and the following paragraph, from the Boston *Journal*, is published for the information of all:

Colonel Joseph M. Day, who was appointed Provost Marshal of the State for the purpose of superintending the work of recruiting in the Rebel States, has closed up his accounts and been relieved from duty. The amount deposited with the Treasurer for the object was $630,262, of which $78,000 were deposited by individuals. Nearly one-sixth of the whole sum was to the credit of the city of Boston, and 432 men were furnished towards her quota.—The city of Worcester received 66 men, and Springfield 60. The Board enlisted 2,418 colored men, all but 16 of whom were three years men, and claimed no bounty. They have, in nearly every instance, proved themselves faithful soldiers—only four having been known to desert. They have been furnished at about half the cost of other recruits during the same time, making an aggregate saving of at least $500,000 to the citizens of the State. Of the amount deposited with the Treasurer $50,000 have been returned to the various towns, and more than $10,000, at Gov. Andrew's suggestion, and with the consent of individuals, saved from their deposits, have been placed in the hands of Surgeon General Dale, for the relief of sick and disabled soldiers. The State has furnished, during the war, for the army and navy, 157,893 men, and stands at the close, 5,333 ahead of all calls. She need not be ashamed of her record in this respect.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—By an act of Congress, May 23, 1850, the number of representatives was established at 233, which number was apportioned among the several States in 1852, upon a basis of 124,183 population. Several large fractions occurring, Congress, by an act of March 4, 1862, gave an additional member to each of the States of Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Vermont, thus increasing the number to 241. Nevada having since been admitted to the Union with one member, the total is now 242. The present apportionment stands a fixed fact until the 3d of March, 1873. The eleven States now in process of re-organization are entitled under it to the following representation:

Virginia, 8; North Carolina, 7; South Carolina, 4; Georgia, 7; Florida, 1; Alabama, 6; Mississippi, 5; Louisiana, 5; Texas, 4; Arkansas, 3; and Tennessee, 8. Total, 59.

State Debts.

Among the things which are destined to clog the operations of reconstruction during the rebel States is that of fastening the obligation to be made of the State debts which have been contracted during the war. These debts are enormous, and far transcend those which had been contracted prior to the war. These "promises to pay" are in the hands of all sorts of people in the South. Even those who strongly disapproved of secession were induced by financial exigencies to purchase these State bonds, in payment of impressed property, or otherwise. In the nature of things, they are for the most part held by the most wealthy and influential class of citizens, who will be anxious to save something from the general wreck by inducing the revived State Governments to assume them.—The party which goes into the political field pledged to the repudiation of the rebel State debt will be knocked to whip, since it will enlist in its support the cupidity of every bond-holder. We understand there are already indications that this issue will be made. It may be hoped that there is virtue enough among the loyal people to resist the appeal. They may be assured of one thing at least, viz: that no State organization which comes up to Washington tainted with the guilty responsibility of taxing loyal men, white and black, to pay the price of treason will find favor or acceptance. The Government of the United States has and will continue to treat the late rebel "State Governments" as mere lawless combinations of men who for the time usurped the functions of office.—There can be therefore no well-grounded imputation of "repudiation" in the bad sense of the word, founded upon the rejection of these spurious claims. To assume them would be a gross injustice to the loyal people, and an insult to the nation, since it would be an attempt to reverse the policy of the Government, which has in every instance ignored the existence of the pretended rebel government.—*Washington Chron.*

NATIONAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.—It appears from the report of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, that the receipts of the U. S. Treasury during the year were as follows:

Customs	$102,316,152 99
Sales of public lands	588,333 29
Internal revenue	109,741,134 10
Direct tax	475,648 96
Miscellaneous	49,630,265 33
Total	262,751,534 67
Bonds, notes, &c.,	1,130 709,452 85
Total receipts	$1,393,561,017 75

The expenditures during the same time were as follows:

Civil department	$7,999,688 50
Miscellaneous, (customs, public surveys, &c.)	18,382,689 71
Foreign intercourse	1,289,893 66
Department of the Interior (fulfilling treaties, &c.)	7,615,449 87
Military establishment	690 391,048 66
Naval establishment	85,704,963 74
Public debt (payment of interest, redemption of short time loans, Treasury notes, stamps, currency, &c.)	484.257,486 72
Total	$1.295,641,114 86

Of this sum, the interest on the public debt was $53,685,743 86.

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THE FINE STEAMER

E. S. TE[illegible]RY,

WILL SAIL FROM [illegible]

the above port on

SATURDAY, 29th inst., at [illegible]ock, P. M.

For freight or passage apply to

C. P. [illegible]OO[illegible]

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THE PEOPLES' [illegible]IN.

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NORFOLK AND INTERMEDIATE

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The Fine Low-Pressure Steamers

MINNEHAHA, HUGUENOT AND WASHINGTON IRVING,

WILL LEAVE NEWBERN

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

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THESE STEAMERS HAVE BEEN PUT ON THIS route for the accommodation of the citizens of Eastern North Carolina, and will be run the entire season.—The most careful attention will be paid to freight sent by this Line.

Rates as low as by any other Line.

GEO. OLNEY,
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A RARE CHANCE

For any one Wishing to Build a Fine House.

THE ADVERTISER OFFERS FOR SALE THE frame work, all mortised and ready to put together, of a

LARGE HOUSE,

44 by 56 feet, cottage style, 8 rooms with basement; together with

18 pair Blinds—primed;
17 Door Shutters and Frames;
14 Large Window Frames, with Rollers;
7 Window Frames—without Rollers;
14 Sett Sash—Glazed—Glass 10 by 18;
6 Frontispieces for fire-p'aces.

This work was done and the material prepared for a large, fine building, and nothing but flooring, weather-boarding, shingles and lathes and lime are wanting to finish it—all the rest being on the ground.

The property may be seen, with a drawing of the building, and terms ascertained by calling on or addressing

jy 26-1m EDITOR PROGRESS.

CALL AND GET ONE OF

RICHARDSON'S GOLD CIRCULARS,

GIVING THE PRICE OF GOLD

EVERY DAY DURING THE WAR.

If you owe any person—GET ONE.

If any person owes you—GET ONE.

Mailed to any part of the State on receipt of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. Address

W. R. RICHARDSON,
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H. J. HESSELBACH,

COPPER AND TIN SMITH.

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES THAT HE HAS re-opened his establishment at his old stand, opposite the Market House, Raleigh, N. C., and is now prepared to manufacture Turpentine and Brandy Stills, and all kinds of Tin and Copper Ware. je 30-tf

POSTPONEMENT!

THE MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company, advertised to be held in this place on the 25th instant, is postponed until Tuesday, 1st of August

S. D. WALLACE, President.

Wilmington, July 24, 1865.—td

DAILY PROGRESS.

SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1865.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE PROGRESS.

The following gentlemen are authorized to act as Agents for the Progress in their several localities; and will receive and transmit subscriptions and advertisements at our published rates:

GALE & JOY, "Times" office, Newbern, N. C.
B. WHITAKER, Goldsboro', N. C.
S. WHITAKER, Wilmington, N. C.
Coss A. SMITH, Salisbury.
M. BROWN, New Hill, Wake county, N. C.
M. PARTRIDGE & Co., 37 Park Row, New York, and 10 State street, Boston, Mass.

Other agents will be announced as soon as the arrangements can be made.

Where there are no agents persons can send money by mail. No paper sent until the subscription is paid.

Speech of General Sherman at St. Louis.

General Sherman made the following speech at St. Louis last week:

"Gentlemen—Be quiet and I will speak to you a few words. I have no doubt, from the sounds I hear, that a good many of my old soldiers are down in this crowd. [Laughter.] As they are very ready to pitch into me I tell them, I hope they will be also as obedient in keeping quiet, for it is a great strain to the voice to attempt to reach the far limits of this crowd and I down the street.

I do hope you would let Mr. McPherson tell the whole story, for it would have saved me some trouble. I will, however, go farther than he did. I claim to be an older citizen of St. Louis than he has a right to, for I came here in 1843, and then made a circuitous way of New Orleans and Charleston. I now return from the same place under slightly different circumstances. [Laughter and cheers.] I have been travelled by steamboats to New Orleans and Charleston, up the river to Montgomery, staged across the country to Macon, and so on to Charleston. This time I have some friends along, and we had a nice time.—[Renewed laughter.] I know perfectly well that in every crowd, and throughout this city, almost in every house may be found some one who went with me, and who will tell you the tale better than I can; therefore, I do not intend to take any time or strain my voice with any of the march recently made from Atlanta to the coast, and so on to Washington. I would rather call attention to things which surround you here—St. Louis; to the advantages you enjoy here; to the duties that devolve on you, now that the war is over, to the great future and what you must be as the city is developed. The past is gone, and you cannot mend it. All we have now to do is to record it; but the future is before us; and you and all of us must meet it manfully and meet it nobly.

I trust that no war is in reserve for us; but there are other dangers and other labors quite as important to our country as war. The daily duty of men to labor—the duties of the week and of life are just as important to the American people as the war through which we have passed. You have to rebuild, railroads to build, commerce to develop, agriculture to encourage—everything to do to make a great nation. [A voice: And Jeff Davis to hang.] Hang him as much as you please.—[Laughter and cheers.] On that subject I tell my men: The soldier's duty is to fight an armed foe; the sheriff and the jailor to do their executions; none of our business. [Cheers.] For myself and all my soldiers hold ourselves in too high respect to be mere hangmen. Here, in St. Louis, you have more natural advantages than any other city on the whole American continent. You have three rivers that come together in your midst. You are in the centre of a vast agricultural region, almost in sight of the finest mineral region in the world, and, I doubt not, this very spot where we stand is destined to be probably the second city in America, and this very crowd must give form and character to the great community now growing up under your eyes. [A Voice—Did the Irish do their share?] I do not command any noisy crowd. [Voices—Come out.]

Now, my fellow-citizens, I will conclude by saying that I am among you simply as one of you. I have my duty, but my duties will call me to points distant; but while I am with you I shall cultivate relations with you to the extent of my power, hope to be permitted to have a long sojourn in your midst and to live in peace and quiet; and to enjoy your books and the society of my friends. I hope to live with you and to live with you as friends and citizens, but for the present I can only thank you and bid you good night." [Loud cheers.]

DON'T OPEN YOUR LIPS, Ladies, without first ascertaining whether you use the Fragrant SOZODONT, or not, on the occasion for words. Your teeth and breath will tell on you. The lustre and purity imparted to the former by that peerless fluid, and the perfume it gives to the mouth, cannot be realized by the use of any other article accessible to the human family.

AUCTION SALES OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY IN THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

PUBLIC SALES OF HORSES, MULES, ARMY WAGONS, Spring Wagons, Harness and other government property will take place from time to time at the principal cities and towns in the State. These sales will afford farmers excellent opportunities to supply their farms with any class of animals they desire.

The sales will embrace a variety of stock, including well broke and draught Horses and Mules of every class. A large number of Mules, thoroughly broken to harness, and suitable for cotton, will be offered at each sale.

Parties of capitalists and dealers in stock is particularly invited to the opportunities here presented for profitable investment. Stock purchased for cash at these sales will be sold on credit, with ample security, or, at the option, to farmers who are depending on their crops for means to purchase—or may be retained for cash at a large profit after the crops are harvested.

CASH on day of sale.

The sales will continue during the month of August, and will be advertised in this column as soon as dates are fixed.

The sale of property named above will be held at the following places named below, viz:

CHARLOTTE, on Tuesday and Wednesday, August 1st and 2d, under the direction of Capt. D. W. H. Day, A. Q. M. 23d Army Corps.

WILMINGTON, on Friday, August 4th, under the direction of Capt. D. W. H. DAY, Ch. Q. M. 23d Army Corps.

FAYETTEVILLE, on Friday, August 4th, under the direction of Capt. A. M. GAROUTTE, A. Q. M.

BEAUFORT CITY, on Monday, July 31st, 1865, under the direction of Capt. W. H. BAMLOW, A. Q. M.

Sales to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m.

J. F. BOYD,
Col. & Chief Q. M., Dep't of N. C.

A WHOLESALE JEWELLER,

WISHING TO RETIRE FROM BUSINESS AND having a large quantity of Gold and Silver Watches on hand, and desiring to get rid of them, will sell them at the following low prices:

Hunting Composition Cased ..... $5 to $ 10
Open Faced Hunting, Duplex ..... 10 to 120
Lever ..... 40 to 250

Jewelers, Traders, wishing to replenish their stock, or persons out of employment wishing to act as agents, or any one wishing to buy a single one, we cannot be surpassed in cheapness and durability.

In ordering or buying a Watch for over $20, upon receipt of a few lines of good faith, we will forward by Express C. O. D. for remainder. Under that amount must be sent in advance. Address,

R. ONEILL.
jy 29-1w* Box 142, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Wanted Immediately, 100 Cords of Pine Wood, for which the highest cash price will be paid for clear Cotton and Linen Rags in large or small quantities, at the PROGRESS OFFICE.

To Printers.—For sale, a No. 2 Washington Hand Press, in good order, such as had the showing one half the cost of a new one. A bargain for any party who wishes to start a paper, or any publisher who requires the use of such a press. Apply to J. L. PENNINGTON,
jy 1-1m Raleigh, N. C.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

NORTH CAROLINA ADVERTISER.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ESTABLISHED IN the City of Raleigh, an Agency, for the purpose of buying and selling Real Estate in North Carolina. In connection therewith, and as auxiliary thereto they will publish a double sheet, twenty-four columns monthly newspaper, wherein will be advertised, free of cost, all lands offered for sale through their agency, and which will be devoted to the dissemination of information concerning the agricultural, mineral, manufacturing and other resources of the State. By means of competent Agents in every county they will show the present advancement and special capabilities for future development of each.

It will be found, on investigation, that no State in the Union can present such a combination of advantages as North Carolina. Situated midway between the colder regions of the North and the more tropical climes of the South, its landscape, rising from the sea-coast to the mountains, yield beautiful returns of cotton, tobacco, rice, grain, fruits, pasturage, grapes and other products, while in its bosom lie rich mines of gold and iron, copper, lead, coal, and other minerals. Its rivers afford water power sufficient for the most extensive factories, and its forests are boundless supplies of naval stores, timber and material for tanning. Under the recent change in the system of labor it becomes the interest of proprietors to part with a portion of their real estate, and it is the object of this enterprise, through agencies in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and other chief cities to bring these abundant resources of the State to the notice of men of energy and capital, to get together the seller and the buyer, and to aid in starting North Carolina in a career of prosperity heretofore unknown.

The ADVERTISER will be furnished free of charge to all customers, and to others at One Dollar per annum. The first number will be issued by the first of July, or sooner, if the type and necessary material already ordered, can be procured from New York before that time. Those desiring to advertise in the first number will please communicate to the undersigned at once. Moderate commissions will be charged where sales are made.

BATTLE, HECK & CO.,
Raleigh, N. C.

KEMP B. BATTLE.
J. M. HECK.
B. P. WILLIAMSON.
je 12-tf

All papers in the State copy twice and forward bills.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

KEEP COOL

—AND—

COMFORTABLE!

LINEN CLOTHING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!!

C. M. FARRISS,

ONE DOOR ABOVE THE PROGRESS OFFICE, on Fayetteville street, has just received the most extensive stock of

Gentlemens' Summer Clothing

ever shipped to North Carolina, which was purchased directly from the manufacturers, and he is therefore able to sell them at

RATES AS LOW AS NEW YORK PRICES!

This is no fiction. Give him a call.
jy 17-tf

W. H. & R. S. Tucker

WILL RESUME BUSINESS ON OR BEFORE the first of August next, for the present at the store formerly occupied by McGee & Williams, adjoining our old stand. They will offer to the public their usual well selected stock of

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

and Family Groceries, consisting of Ladies Dress Goods, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., Gents' Hats, Boots and Shoes, Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Wines and Liquors.

NOTIONS! NOTIONS!! NOTIONS!!!

in fact a general and miscellaneous STOCK OF GOODS.

Having secured the services of Thaddeus McGee, Esq., as salesman, they hope by promptness and dispatch to merit a continuance of those favors so liberally extended heretofore. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
jy 11-2awlA

OUR OLD CUSTOMERS WHO ARE INDEBTED TO us by note or account, can settle the same by produce at market rates.

Produce will be taken in exchange for goods, thereby rendering mutual advantage.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
jy 11-2aw 1A

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

WE WILL FILL ORDERS, OR MAKE PURCHASES in the Northern markets, (accompanied by the cash) on commission. Our experience in business, enables us to offer facilities to country merchants in the selection of their goods.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
jy 11-2awlA

NEW SCHEDULE.

FROM RALEIGH TO PETERSBURG.

THROUGH IN ONE DAY.

ON AND AFTER THURSDAY NEXT, THE Raleigh and Gaston train will leave Raleigh at 5 a. m., and reach Gaston at 12 m.

Petersburg train will leave at 1 p. m., and reach the terminus of the Petersburg Road at 8 p. m.

A sufficient number of comfortable and elegant coaches have been secured to take all the passengers and baggage from the terminus of the Petersburg Road to Petersburg.

Leave Petersburg at 6 a. m., reach Gaston at 11 a. m. Leave Gaston at 12 m., and reach Raleigh at 7 p. m.

P. A. DUNN, Sup't R. & G. R. R.
E. W. PEMBERTON, Sup't Petersburg R. R.
Raleigh, March 1, 1865. jy 21-tf

WARNING.

A LARGE IMPORTING HOUSE, CLOSING THEIR business, offer a fine assortment of Gold, Silver and Composition Cased Watches for sale.

To returned soldiers wishing employment, speculating men, traders, regular dealers wishing to replenish their stock, or to any one desiring to engage in a thousand dollar Watch trade, presents a great opportunity.

For circulars, prices and full particulars, address

HENRY BLOOM,
116 Broadway, New York.
jy 10-1m

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE FIRM OF W. H. Richardson & Co., or to W. H. Richardson individually, prior to the suspension of the rebellion, are requested to settle forthwith and settle according to rates of gold at the time of the contracting.

These necessary acts will be performed by Mr. [illegible] their notes and accounts should be presented to

W. H. RICHARDSON.
ja 22-tf

J. [illegible]

SOUTHERN PRODUCE

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN FAMILY GROCERIES, [illegible]

1-ale receiving large supplies by railroad from New York and Liverpool.

GIVE ME A CALL.
jy 14-3m

LEHOTON HOUSE,

(BETWEEN FOLLOCK AND BROAD,)

NEWBERN, N. C.

Keeps constantly on hand one of the largest stocks of DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, GROCERIES, &c., &c.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

to [illegible]

He has just moved to his large and commodious

NEW STORE,

where his immense stock can be displayed to advantage; and he invites his old customers and the public to give him a call.
jy 14-3m

E. & B. EMANUEL,

MIDDLE STREET,

(BETWEEN POLLOCK AND BROAD,)

NEWBERN, N. C.

HAVE IN STORE AND KEEP CONSTANTLY ON hand, at wholesale and retail, a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
CLOTHING,
LADIES HATS and BONNETS,
GROCERIES,
&c. &c.,

which they offer to the citizens of Newbern, and of North Carolina, at the lowest cash prices.

They offer to country merchants superior advantages to any house in Newbern, and they invite all who wish to purchase to give their stock a careful examination.
jy 14 3mwlm

C. W. ROSE & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

WINES, LIQUORS, TEAS, COFFEE, SUGAR, ASSORTED GROCERIES, FISH AND PROVISIONS,

CRAVEN STREET,

(BETWEEN SOUTH FRONT AND POLLOCK,)

Newbern, N. C.

Merchants and Traders sending orders to be shipped by express, will have them promptly filled at a slight advance on New York prices.
jy 17-3m

HOUGH & CO.,

(Late W. S. Hawkins & Co.,)

Corner South Front and Middle Streets,

Newbern, N. C.

WHOLESALE

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, CROCKERY, FURNITURE AND HARDWARE.
jy 14-6m

Leland, Biglow & Co.,

COMMISSION

—AND—

FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

—AND—

Cotton Factors,

AND DEALERS IN

BAGGING, ROPE, TWINE

AND OTHER GOODS SUITABLE FOR

COTTON PLANTERS,

POLLOCK STREET,

(Near East Front St.,)

NEWBERN, N. C.

jy 14-tlsau

NOTICE TO COTTON PLANTERS.

NEWBERN STEAM

COTTON GIN COMPANY.

THIS COMPANY HAVING MADE LARGE ADditions to their works and erected large Warehouses, are prepared to Gin, Press, Bale and Store Cotton on very favorable terms the coming season, and would call the attention of cotton growers to the fact that in consequence of the low price of cotton, our prices will be greatly reduced from those of last season, and they will find it for their interest to give us a call. We would respectfully solicit their patronage.

LELAND, BIGLOW & CO.,
Corner Pollock and East Front Sts.,
jy 14-tlsau Newbern, N. C.

Borland, Biglow & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

BAGS & BAGGING,

NO. 7 BEAVER STREET,

NEW YORK.

Liberal CASH ADVANCES made on consignments of COTTON, NAVAL STORES and other MERCHANDISE to the above House, by

LELAND, BIGLOW & CO.

POLLOCK ST., NEAR EAST FRONT ST.,

NEWBERN, N. C.
jy 14-tlsau

J. T. HARVEY,

Real Estate Agency

NEWBERN, N. C.

WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.

PERSONS WISHING TO PURCHASE OR LEASE Farming or Turpentine Lands, Coal, Oil or Mineral Lands or Ore Lands, City or Town Property, in any portion of North Carolina, will find it to their interest to correspond with us.
jy 8-1m

WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.,

COMMISSION,

Receiving & Forwarding Merchants,

NEWBERN, N. C.

HAVING RESUMED BUSINESS AT THEIR OLD stand, will give strict personal attention to the sale or shipment of

Cotton, Naval Stores, Cotton Yarns and Sheetings, Flour, Dried Fruits, &c.

ALSO, TO RECEIVING AND FORWARDING GOODS

Regular lines of Steamers and Sailing vessels are now running between Newbern, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston.
jy 8-1m

HUGHES & DILL,

Commission & Shipping Merchants,

Newbern, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON, NAVAL STORES and Tobacco, will have our prompt attention.

Agents for Murray's line of Steamships to New York, and sailing vessels for Baltimore and Philadelphia.

T. J. HUGHES, Newbern. G. W. DILL, Morehead City.
jy 8-tf

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

Newbern, N. C.

WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.

WILL GIVE STRICT ATTENTION TO THE SELLing or leasing of every description of Real Estate. Persons in any portion of North Carolina having Farming or Turpentine Lands, Coal Fields or Oil Lands, Mineral or Ore Lands, Town or City Property, which they wish to dispose of, will find it to their interest to correspond with us.
jy 8-1m

CUTTER & FRENCH

Fayetteville Street,

(OLD STAND OF TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,)

ARE CLOSING OUT

AT COST.

THEIR EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

CLOTHING.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Hats and Caps,

BOOTS & SHOES,

MILITARY CLOTHING,

MILITARY TRIMMINGS AND EQUIPMENTS,

SUTLER GOODS,

GROCERIES,

&c., &c., &c.

Call and examine this stock before purchasing elsewhere.
jy 7-tf

C. W. D. HUTCHINGS

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM HIS friends and the public generally that he is now prepared, as heretofore, to do all kinds of

Saddle and Harness Repairing,

in best manner and with promptness, at his Shop, first door under Masonic Hall, Fayetteville street, opposite Hall.
jy 22-tf

CAN BE FOUND AT

HOME INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

TWO NO. 1 SEAMSTRESSES, GOOD COOKS, Dining Room Servants, Carriage Drivers, Footmen, Gardeners, Farm Hands, &c., &c. Call and see.
jy 10-tf

HARDWARE

AND

Agricultural Implements.

PLOUGHS, CULTIVATORS, CORN PLANTERS, Hay and Manure Forks, Rake and Pitch Forks, Spades, Shovels, (Long and Short Handles,) Axes and Hatchets, Cross-cut Saws, Hatchets and Hammers, Shovel Plows, Cast Steel Plows, Plow Points, Cast Steel Points, Mould Boards, Plow Castings, Bolts, Nails, Iron, Steel, &c., &c.

Please call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.
jy 7-tf

MURRAY & HATHAWAY,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

Agents for Murray's Line of Steamships to New York, and Sailing Vessels to Baltimore and Philadelphia.

Office on South Front, New York.

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING NAVAL

[illegible]

BENNETT, VANPELT & C.,

29 Wall Street,

NEW YORK.

Wm. H. Benton, N. G. Vanpelt, New York. | C. B. Bennett, at E. P. Williamson & Co's, Raleigh, N. C.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF

COTTON, TOBACCO, COTTON YARNS, CLOTH, AND NAVAL STORES.

Freights and Taxes arranged and Insurance effected by Railroad and Sea to New York.

E. P. Williamson & Co., Raleigh, will furnish information concerning Taxes, Shipment, &c., for consignments to the above parties.

REFER TO

New York—President Atlantic Bank, Perkins, Bennett & Bowmans, John McKellop, W. J. Barney & Co.
Raleigh—Dr. W. J. Hawkins, President Raleigh & Gaston Railroad; Battle, Heck & Co., J. M. Heck, Esq., B. P. Williamson & Co.
jy 10-3m

Standard and Record copy. [4 squares.]

SHAFER & NORWOOD,

A. S. SHAFER, late of Petersburg, Va. | P. T. NORWOOD, late of Warrenton, N. C.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

OFFICE

No. 5 Water St.

NEW YORK.

Consignments of Cotton, Tobacco, Naval Stores, Grains, and all other Southern Products solicited.

Orders from Merchants, Manufacturers, Planters, and others will receive our prompt, individual attention.

REFER TO

Gov J. M. Morehead, Greensboro', N. C.
W. J. Hawkins, President R. & G. R. R.
Wellons, Sun & Co, Petersburg, Va.
Donnans & Johnson, Petersburg, Va.
Martin & Tannahill, Petersburg, Va.
E. A. Vogler, Esq, Salem, N. C.
R. B. Richardson, Esq, Rockingham.
June 1-3m

NEW SKIRT FOR 1865.

The Great Invention of the Age in

Hoop Skirts.

J. W. BRADLEY'S NEW PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC, (OR DOUBLE) SPRING SKIRT.

THIS INVENTION CONSISTS OF DUPLEX (OR two) Elliptic Pure Refined Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible, elastic and durable Spring ever used. They seldom bend or break, like the Single Springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape more than twice as long as any Single Spring Skirt that ever has or can be made.

The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any Lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded Assemblies, Opera, Carriages, Railroad Cars, Church Pews, Arm-Chairs, for Promenade and House Dress, as the Skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a Silk or Muslin Dress.

A Lady having Enjoyed the Pleasure, Comfort and Great Convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt for a single day will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For Children, Misses and Young Ladies they are superior to all others.

The Hems are covered with 2 ply double twisted thread and will wear twice as long as the single yarn covering which is used on all Single Steel Hoop Skirts. The three bottom bands on every Skirt are also Double Steel, and twice or double covered to prevent the covering from wearing off the ends when dragging down stairs, stone steps, &c., &c., which they are constantly subject to when in use.

All are made of the new and elegant Corded Tapes, and are the best quality in every part, giving to the wearer the most graceful and perfect shape possible, and are proportionably the lightest, most desirable, comfortable and economical Skirt ever made.

WESTON, BRADLEY & CARY, (late J. I. & J. O. West,) Proprietors of the Invention, and sole manufacturers of Chambers and 72 & 81 Reade Streets, New York.

For sale in all first-class stores in this City, and throughout the United States and Canada, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America and the West Indies.

Be sure to ask for the Duplex Elliptic (or double) Spring Skirt.
May 10-tf

SWEPSON, MENDENHALL & CO.,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

TOBACCO, RAW COTTON, COTTON YARNS, CLOTHS, AND NAVAL STORES,

79 Pearl Street, New York.

Hon't R. Swepson, New York City.
Hon't G. Mendenhall, New York City.
Dennis S. Mendenhall, President Farmers' Bank, Greensboro', N. C.
Thomas J. Sumner, Company Shops, N. C.
Dr. W. Sumner, Company Shops, N. C.
Gen. W. Sumner, Haw River P. O., N. C.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments in bond.
jy 29-3m

READ BROTHERS & CO.,

STRAW GOODS, HATS, CAPS, Etc.

380 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK.

W. B. SYMMES.
June 1-3m

THE WILLIAM LITTLE

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TO the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity. Office at Col [illegible]'s Store.
jy 17-3w.

DAILY PROGRESS.

SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1865.

Richmond Election.

The first election of State and city officers under the "restored government of Virginia" took place yesterday, in this city, in accordance with the Governor's proclamation. This election was to have been held on the first Wednesday of last April but from "unavoidable circumstances" was postponed. We are glad to announce that the election passed off quietly. There was a good deal of electioneering bustle, but no unseemly excitement was developed at either place of voting. The interest of the community was chiefly concentrated upon the contest for the Mayoralty and Sheriffalty. The result of the election was as follows:

Judge of Hustings Court.—Wm. H. Lyons, re-elected without opposition. Attorney Hustings Court—R. T. Daniel, do. City Sergeant—T. U. Dudley, do. City Assessor—D. M. Miller, do. Collector—Julius A. Hobson, do. Superintendent Water Works—Jas. L. Davis, do. City Surveyor—T. M. Ladd, do. Commissioner Revenue, 1st District—J. M. Francisco, do.

Clerk of the Hustings Court—Robert Howard, re-elected over George L Christian by 886 majority.

Mayor—N A Sturdivant elected by 644 majority over Wm Taylor.

Grain Measurer—F M Hopkins, 776 plurality.

Superintendent Gas Works—Chas Campbell, 686 plurality.

Superintendent Alms House—Chas P Bigger, 361 plurality.

High Constable—A K Crump, 288 majority.

Captain Night Watch—Jas B Pleasants, 1,442 majority.

Sheriff—John W Wright, 184 plurality.

Clerk Circuit Court—Benjamin Pollard, re-elected, 1,268 majority.

Attorney for Circuit Court—Marmaduke Johnson, 896 majority.

Commissioner of Revenue, 2d District—C C Johnson, re-elected by 910 majority. In 3d District, Moses Ellyson re-elected by 128 majority over next highest competitor.

The vote for Gauger, in Madison Ward, was not counted last night. Richard Fox is re-elected.

The following changes in the Council were made: In Jefferson Ward, A Millspaugh and N M Lee supercede N B Hill and R O Haskins; and in Madison Ward, P R Grattan and Ro A Lancaster supercede Geo W Randolph and Richard F Walker.

The changes in the Hustings Court are as follows: In Madison Ward, J J Binford supercedes George W Gilliam, and in Monroe Ward, W W Timberlake takes the place of A Gary.

The aggregate vote for Mayor was 2,456. In April, '61, the aggregate vote for the same officer was 3,018. Difference 562 votes.—*Whig, 26th.*

Another War.

"Occasional," in one of his letters to the Philadelphia *Press*, thus comments on the duties of the administration, in connection with the talked of wars with England and France:

How to get a nation into a great war is a much more easy process than how to get a nation out of such a complication. The slaveholders have paid a fearful price for learning this simple lesson. They provoked a conflict, and then plunged into it, and they emerge from it in a condition so utterly ruined and wretched, as to excite the pity of those who swore eternally to proscribe and lastingly to punish them. It is now proposed that we initiate a war, if if not on a more bloody (which would be impossible,) at least on a more extensive theatre. We could make a pretext without much labor. There is Canada; we might refuse her Reciprocity and demand Annexation. There is France; we might send Sheridan into Mexico and bring Maximilian to Washington. Several incidental issues might be cunningly used to hasten collision on the main question. If you ask any of these declaimers for war whether the country is ready for new conflicts, you are pointed to an army said to be eager for more bloodshed—a navy capable of sailing round and capturing half the world—and a people longing for new sacrifices of life and treasure. Upon the men who administer the Government, other duties press for conscientious thought and action. With them it is not how to rush into hostilities, but how to secure peace. The conquest of an insurrection leaves even the victor tired; and, as he rests from his fierce and fiery toils, the statesman, like a good physician, counsels that quiet without which there can be no healthy recuperation. So, as the soldier reposes, the statesman deliberates. To reduce expenses, collect revenues, fund the debt, pay off the troops, call back the erratic States, under new guards and restrictions, heal the sore places created by four years of blows, reunite the ligaments of trade and make the waters of the South busy with commerce—these are works that will not brook delay, and that dare not be postponed for a new experiment in the ways of war. Let us be content with the hope that as we have so much to systemize inside the household, no domestic hand will incite us to mingle with outside disputes. The foreigner will hardly now undertake what he failed in before; unless, indeed, he thinks that the task of repair is more difficult than the duty of self-preservation. Should he act on this theory, we must be ready with our response.

A Reminiscence Concerning Jeff. Davis.—We heard a good story told of Jeff Davis by a lady now residing in Lancaster city, which is worth repeating on account of the historical coincidence it bears to the present condition of the arch-traitor. It appears, if we are right, that the husband of the lady who repeats the story, was a contractor during the construction of the Portage Railroad; and while that great work was in progress, Jeff. Davis made a tour among the mountains of Pennsylvania, stopping of course to behold the novelty of running a railroad over the Alleghanies. True to all his Southern instincts, Jeff. could not resist the temptation to "show off" to the Northern "mudsills" engaged on the work, and he accordingly hired a splendid team with which to "drive around." From some cause the horses took fright, ran off, and in the wreck of the vehicle Jeff Davis was considerably bruised; indeed his injuries were so great it was feared he could not recover.—After having been kindly attended to at one of the taverns near the mountains, Jeff. showed signs of life, and to evince his pleasure at the recovery of his guest, the boniface who kept the house congratulated him in a speech to this effect: "Good luck to you, sir, but I'm glad you are alive. *After the bumps you received, Mr. Davis, by that runaway, and the miraculous manner of your escape, I am satisfied hemp must be stretched before you can die.*" This speech was considered at the time a good Irish joke, but since then has it not become, in the light of Jeff's destiny, the realization of a wonderful prediction, because hemp will be stretched when Jeff. Davis dies?—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

Old Papers.—For wrapping purposes—can be had from our counting room at 50 cents per hundred.

WANTED,

TO CONTRACT WITH SOME RESPONSIBLE party to cut 1500 cords of Wood within three miles of Raleigh. [RICHARDSON & MILLER.

je 29-tf

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.'S COLUMN.

New Goods!

ON CONSIGNMENT.

50 DOZ. CHIP AND OTHER STRAW HATS,
10 Dozen India, Panama and Leghorn Hats,
10 " Light, Soft, Patent Hats,
8 " Black and Colored Soft Hats,
30 " Ladies' and Childrens' Flats, Hats and Shakers,
200 " Taylor's, Coats' & Stafford's Spool Cotton,
10 " Packs Pins,
22 " Papers Needles,
10 " Ladies' Hose, and Gents' Half Hose,
10 " Ladies' Gaiters, of excellent quality,
5 " Gents' Gaiters and Oxford Ties,
6 " Fancy Soaps,
50 Suits Ready Made Clothing, Cassimere and Linen,
200 Palm Leaf Fans,
200 Bunches Cotton Yarn,
2500 Yards Bleached Cotton,
1500 Yards Brown Sheeting,
100 Cases Carolina Belle and Southern Star Snuff,
1000 Paper Collars,
Gloves, L. C. Handkerchiefs, Neck Ties, Buttons, Flax Thread, Cotton Cards, Shoe Laces, Tapes, &c., &c.

Country Merchants, and retailers, will do well to call and examine our stock.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.,
Fayetteville Street.

je 21-tf

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

Raleigh, N. C.

je 15-tf

Shoe Thread, Grain Bags, &c.

100 pounds Shoe Thread,
1000 Grain Bags,
40 doz. Glass Tumblers,
25 doz. Goblets,
3 Crates Crockery,
Just received at
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Raleigh, July 11th, 1865-tf. Fayetteville St.

HERRINGS, SHAD, SOFT SOAP, &c.

2500 SMOKED HERRINGS,
1 Barrel Shad,
3 " Soft Soap, excellent quality,
2 " Pickeled Pork and Beef, at
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO'S.
je 23-tf Fayetteville Street.

FAMILY FLOUR, 40 BARRELS.

Superfine, " 25 "
Seconds, " 10 "
Meal, nice White, 50 Bushels.
Peas, Clay, Black and White, 100 Bushels.
at B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO'S.,
je 15-tf Fayetteville Street.

1000 POUNDS NICE WHITE LARD, IN kegs and barrels.
2000 Pounds Bacon, Hams, Sides and Shelders.
600 " Rice, in sacks.
200 " Dried Fruit.
500 " Bright, Brown Sugar.
300 " Crushed Sugar.
500 " Manufactured Tobacco.
5000 " Snuff.
1 Dozen Cases Colman's Mustard,
at B. P. WILLIMSON & CO'S.,
je 15-tf Fayetteville Street.

3000 YARDS ENGLISH LONG CLOTH.
2000 Yards 4-4 Brown Cotton,
200 Bunches Cotton Yarn,
100 Coats' and Taylor's Spool Cotton,
Cotton Handkerchiefs, Soft Hats,
Shoes, Envelopes, &c., &c., at
je 15-tf B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO'S.

25 DOZEN CAST-STEEL AXES,
8 Dozen Long Handle Shovels,
20 Kegs Old Dominion Nails,
100 Pounds Shoe Nails, at
je 15-tf B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO'S.

12 DOZ. JUNIPER BUCKETS.
50 pair Cotton Cards, at
je 17-tf B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO'S.

PRINTING.

PROGRESS

JOB OFFICE!

TWO POWER PRESSES

AND OVER

ONE HUNDRED FONTS OF TYPE!

By the accession to our establishment of an entire Printing Office, we now have the largest and most complete

JOB PRINTING OFFICE

in the State, and we solicit work.

WE HAVE A

GORDON JOBBER

and a large

CYLINDER POWER PRESS,

both fast and in excellent order; and with our enlarged facilities we flatter ourselves we can do all kinds of printing as well, and as cheap, as any establishment in the country.

We are prepared to print

HAND BILLS,	SHOW BILLS,
POSTERS,	CIRCULARS,
BILL HEADS,	TICKETS,
CARDS,	WEDDING TICKETS,
BLANKS,	CATALOGUES,
PAMPHLETS,	LETTER HEADS,
PROGRAMMES,	&c., &c., &c.

We have competent workmen and promptness and dispatch may be relied on in all cases, and we ask a trial from all who have printing to do.

jy10 J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

PARTNER WANTED.

Interest in "Southern Field and Fireside" and "Key-Stone" For Sale.

THE EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS OF THESE well known journals, contemplating an extension, of their business, wish to sell to an active and enterprising man a portion of their establishment, and to admit him to an equality with themselves. Such an opportunity for a profitable investment of Talents and Capital in the South can seldom be found.

None but a first class man, well recommended need apply

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je 16-tf Editors and Proprietors.

PLANTERS' HOTEL,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS HOTEL IS NOW OPEN AND PATRONAGE solicited from my friends and the public generally. Mr. A. J. PARTIN has charge of my business and will do all in his power to render our guests comfortable.

A limited number of boarders taken by the week at a reasonable rate, with or without lodging.

jy 18-1m W. T. BAIN.

Proclamation,

By William W. Holden, Provisional Governor,

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Whereas, By the Proclamation of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, dated May 29th, 1865, I have been appointed Provisional Governor of the State of North Carolina, with instructions to "prescribe, at the earliest practicable period, such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for convening a Convention, composed of delegates to and chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States, and no others, for the purpose of altering or amending the Constitution thereof; and with authority to exercise within the limits of said State all the power necessary and proper to enable such loyal people of the State of North Carolina to restore said State to its Constitutional relations to the Federal Government, and to present such a republican form of State Government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection, and domestic violence":—

And Whereas, It is proper that the people of the State should be informed as far as may be, at this time, of the measures that will be necessary to attain this end, so that they may be ready to offer an intelligent and willing co-operation in the same:—"

And Whereas, It is also proper that the purposes of the Federal Government in relation to the people of the State should be made known, so that the loyal may receive assurances of protection and encouragement, and the disloyal, if any there be, may know that the eye of authority is upon them, and that they will not be permitted with impunity to resist the laws or to disturb the peace of society:—

Now, Therefore, I, William W. Holden, Provisional Governor as aforesaid, do proclaim and declare:—

1st. That a Convention of the people of North Carolina will be held, at as early a period as practicable, to be composed of the number of members to which the Counties are respectively entitled in the House of Commons of the State Legislature. No person will be a candidate for the Convention, and no person will vote for members to compose it, who shall not previously thereto have taken and subscribed to the following oath, prescribed in the Proclamation of the President of the United States, dated May 29th, 1865:

"I, ——, do solemnly swear or affirm, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Union of the States thereunder; and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves. So help me God."

And no person not well-affected towards the Federal Government, and not loyal thereto, will be permitted to take said oath, or to vote in said election.

Measures will be perfected as early as practicable for administering the above oath to such persons as may be entitled to take it, and for providing them with certificates of the same as evidence of their loyalty. The said oath is regarded as a part of the benefits of the Proclamation referred to, and will not be administered to any of the classes excluded by said Proclamation, save on the exhibition by them of a full pardon from the President of the offence they may have committed against the United States.

2d. The Convention thus to be called will alter or amend the Constitution of the State, and will submit said Constitution thus altered or amended, to the voters of the State at the ballot-box for their acceptance or rejection.

3d. The Convention will provide for the election by the people of a Governor and members of the Legislature; and the Legislature will elect two Senators to represent the State in the Congress of the United States.

4th. An election will also be held in due time, for members of the House of Representatives from the State in the Congress of the United States.

Inasmuch as there are no civil magistrates in this State, nor State officers of any kind, the Provisional Governor, by virtue of authority in him vested by the President of the United States, will proceed:

1st. To appoint Justices of the Peace for the various Counties, loyal men, by whom the above oath will be administered, and who will also conduct the elections, through subordinates, for members of a Convention, in accordance with instructions from this office, and agreeably to the laws of this State in force previously to the 20th day of May, 1861.

2d. Superior Courts of Oyer and Terminer will be held, when necessary, by Judges specially appointed and commissioned, to disposed of criminal cases.

3d. The Justices of the Peace, appointed as aforesaid, will be authorized to hold Courts for the transaction of all such business as may not be of the class of cases triable by a jury. The Justices, by a majority of their whole number, will also be authorized to appoint their Sheriffs and their Clerks for the time being, and such other officers as may be indispensable to a proper transaction of business. And they will also be vigilant and will exert themselves to maintain the laws and to promote the peace of society in their respective counties, and especially to arrest and commit for trial, when the Courts may be held, all offenders against any law of the State in force previous to the 20th May, 1861; and to allow bail where the case is bailable, according to the usage of the State.

4th. The Provisional Governor will appoint the State Directors and State proxies in the various corporations in which the State is interested, as the exercise of such power by him cannot be avoided. But the control of the Railroads, the Asylums, and other corporations in which the State is interested, thus unavoidably to this extent committed to him, will be relinquished for the action of the Convention when that body shall have assembled.

Such in brief is an outline of the policy deemed necessary to reconstruct the government of North Carolina, and to restore the State to its Constitutional relations to the Federal Government.

And now, as Provisional Governor of the State, I invite the loyal people thereof to resume with cheerfulness, and with confidence in the future, their accustomed pursuits; and I invite those who have been driven from the State by despotic power, to return; assuring all loyal citizens of the State that they will be protected in their persons and property, and encouraged in their exertions to improve their condition. I also exhort them not to cease to take an interest in public affairs, but to unite with me in the purpose to reconstruct the State Government through the aid of loyal citizens; and to be vigilant and active in discouraging disloyal sentiments, and ensuring the election of known friends of the Federal Government to every office. Your experience, fellow citizens, during the rebellion, should attach you by the strongest ties to the government of the United States.—You have just been delivered by the armies of the Union from one of the most corrupt and rigorous despotisms that ever existed in the world. Many of you have been forced for opinion's sake, and because of your love for the flag of your fathers, to fly from the land of your birth or of your adoption, and seek a refuge among strangers, to escape the hand of arbitrary power. Many of you have been torn from your homes, or hunted down like wild beasts in the forest, and forced into the rebel armies as conscripts, to fight for the continued enslavement of the colored race, and also for a state of slavery for yourselves and your children. Some of you have been subjected to imprisonment and tortures on account of your opinions; and all of you have been deprived for years, up to a recent period, of freedom of speech and of the press, and of every essential guarantee of liberty and of protection to person and property, which is contained in the Constitution of the United States, and which we have posted. In the language of WASHINGTON, "it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national Union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and to speak of it as the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."

To the colored people of the State I would say, you are now free. Providence has willed that the very means adopted to render your servitude perpetual, should be His instruments for releasing you from bondage. It now remains for you, aided as you will be by the superior intelligence of the white race, and cheered by the sympathies of all good people, to decide whether the freedom thus suddenly bestowed upon you, will be a blessing to you or a source of injury. Your race has been depressed by your condition of slavery, and by the legislation of your former masters, for two hundred years. It is not to be expected that you can comprehend and appreciate as they should be comprehended and appreciated by a self governing people, the wise provisions and limitations of Constitutions and laws; or that you can now have that knowledge of public affairs which is necessary to qualify you to discharge all the duties of the citizen. No people has ever yet bounded at once into the full enjoyment of the right of self-government.—But you are free, in common with all our people, and you have the same right, regulated by law, that others have, to enter upon the pursuit of prosperity and happiness. You should henceforth sacredly observe the marriage relation, and you should provide for your offspring. You can now not only learn to read yourselves, as some of you have been able to do heretofore, but you can instruct others, and procure instruction from others for yourselves and your children, without fear of punishment. But to be prosperous and happy you must labor, not merely when you feel like it, or for a scanty support, but industriously and steadily, with a view to making and laying up something for yourselves and your families. If you are idle you will become vicious and worthless; if vicious and worthless you will have no friends, and will at last perish. "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread all the days of thy life." The same Providence that has bestowed freedom upon you, has told you that diligence in business is required of all his creatures; and you cannot expect that your race will escape ultimate extinction, if you wilfully violate or disregard this, one of His great commands. Freedom does not mean that one may do as he pleases, but that every one may, by industry, frugality and temperance, improve his condition and enjoy the fruits of his own labors, so long as he obeys the laws I have no prejudice against you. On the contrary while I am a white man, and while my lot is with my own color, yet I sympathize with you as the weaker race; and I cannot forget that during the rebellion many of you fought for the preservation of the Union, and that those of you who remained at home in the then slaveholding States, were, for the most part, docile and faithful, and made no attempt by force of arms to gain even their own freedom. I will see to it, as far as I can, that you have your liberty; that you are protected in your property and persons; and that you are paid your wages. But, on the other hand, I will set my face against those of you who are idle and dissipated, and prompt punishment will be inflicted for any breach of the peace or violation of law. In fine, I will be your friend as long as you are true to yourselves, and obedient to the laws, and as long as you shall labor, no matter how feebly, if honestly and earnestly, to improve your condition. It is my duty, as far as I may, to render the government "a terror to evil doers, and a praise to them that do well;"—and this I will endeavor to do in relation to the whole people of the State of North Carolina, "without fear, favor, or affection, reward, or the hope of reward."

And now, "with charity for all, with malice toward none," I enter upon the discharge of the duties assigned me by the President, earnestly and solemnly invoking the good people of the State to aid me in the work of reconstructing the Government, and in restoring the State to the protection, benefits, and blessings of the Union.

Done at our City of Raleigh, the 12th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the eighty-ninth year of American independence.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
Provisional Governor.

By the Governor:
Jos. W. Holden, Private Secretary.
[The newspapers of the State will insert the above twice, and send accounts to the Executive Office.]

ALES.

MACPHERSON & DONALD SMITH,
(Late styled Smith & Brother,)
New York.

BREWERS OF
EAST INDIA AND BITTER PALE ALES,
FOR CITY AND SOUTHERN USE.

These ales are of improved quality, brewed with great care, pleasant, nutritive and strengthening, and can be relied on for purity.

Brewery, West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th ave.

jy 15 3m

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WHOLESALE GROCER

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GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Goldsboro', N. C.

REFERENCES:
Alonzo T. Jerkins, Company Shops, N. C.
Wm. S. Rayner, Baltimore, Md.
McDaniel & Irby, Lynchburg, Va.

jy 14-3m

Kemp P. Battle. J. M. Heck. B. P. Williamson.

NORTH CAROLINA LAND AGENCY.

BATTLE, HECK & CO.,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will buy, sell and lease, adjust titles of, pay taxes on, and take general care of all kinds of real estate, gold, copper, lead, iron and other mines, water-powers, &c., &c.

Through reliable agents in every county accurate information will be given about particular localities, tracts of land, &c.

Will likewise undertake collection of debts in North Carolina and elsewhere, by suit or otherwise.

Communications confidential. Commissions and charges moderate. je 14-tf

All papers in the State copy four times and send bills.

ATTENTION! COTTON OWNERS.

WE CAN SELL THE SALES COTTON. Parties wishing to dispose of any will send good samples. [RICHARDSON & MILLER.

je 29-tf

HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES.

SPOTSWOOD HOTEL,

CORNER OF 5th AND MAIN STS.,

Richmond, Va.

THE PROPRIETORS TAKE PLEASURE IN announcing to the public, through the press, that all military restriction in regard to persons belonging to the Confederate service, from stopping at this Hotel, have been removed.

The Proprietors will be pleased to welcome all their old friends and patrons, and having renovated and refurnished the entire house, assure the public that the accommodations are second to none found in any first Class House, North or South.

GORKERY & MILLWARD,
Proprietors.

je 22-6t

Washington Herald, Salisbury Banner, Charlotte Democrat, Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel, Columbia Phoenix, Savannah Republican and Macon Telegraph copy two weeks and send bill to Proprietors, Richmond.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HILLSBORO' STREET.

THIS HOTEL, HAVING BEEN CLOSED FOR some time past, will now be opened by the subscriber for the accommodation of the public.

No pains or expense will be spared to make the house a first class Hotel.

RANDALL & BOWEN,
Proprietors.

je 22-tf

MRS. M. W. MILLER'S

BOARDING HOUSE,

Corner Newbern and Person Sts, Raleigh,

BY THE DAY, WEEK AND MONTH.

Ap 21-tf

THE UNION STORE,

(BUCHANAN'S OLD STAND.)

THE FINEST AND LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT IN TOWN NOW OPEN.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE STOCK, CONSISTING OF ALL KINDS OF

FANCY GOODS, SEGARS, TOBACCO AND PIPES,

—ALSO—

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

LADIES SHOES OF ALL DESCRIPTION.

AND OBLIGE YOUR OBEDIENT SERVANT,

P. H. THEIM.

U. S. MILITARY RAILROADS.

Morehead City and Goldsboro', and Goldsboro' and Raleigh Lines.

CARS LEAVE NEWBERNE FOR RALEIGH AT 11.30 A. M.
For Morehead City at 4.50 P. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Raleigh for New Berne at 10 A. M.
Leave Morehead City for New Berne at 9.20 A. M.

WILMINGTON AND GOLDSBORO' LINE.

Leave Goldsboro' for Wilmington at 3.10 P. M.
Leave Wilmington for Goldsboro' at 4.30 A. M.

J. B. VAN DYNE,
May 24-tf Superintendent.

R. S. Lougee. G. E. Lougee.

Lougee & Brother,

(*Successors to W. J. Lougee, Raleigh, N. C.,*)

Dealers in Stoves, Hard and Hollow Ware, and Manufacturers of Copper, Sheet Iron and

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WILL KEEP ON HAND EVERYTHING IN their line of business, and warrant every article of their make to be of lasting and endurable materials.

HOUSE ROOFING AND REPAIRING executed with fidelity and despatch.

Trusting that they may sustain the well-earned reputation of this old and popular establishment, of forty years standing, they respectfully solicit a continuance of that confidence and patronage. jy 6-4m

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AND

General Commission Merchant,

168 West Pratt St., Baltimore, Md.

SELLS ALL AND EVERYTHING. QUICK RETURNS made. Custom desired all through the South.

REFER TO
Mr. John B. Neathery, Maj. W. W. Pierce, and others in Raleigh, N. C. jy 18-1m

Kittrell's Springs, N. C., July, 15, 1865.

APPLICATIONS FROM MANY INVALIDS INduce us to open our House on 1st August for the accommodation of a few of our old friends and former patrons.

The Spring is now in good running order, notwithstanding parties have been busily engaged circulating reports to the contrary.

Board will be moderate, half of which may be paid (in advance) in provisions at market rates. Best write us a few days before hand so that conveyances may be in readiness at the Depot.

BLACKNALL & CO.,
jy 17-1m Proprietors.

Treasury Department,
6TH SPECIAL AGENCY,
Newbern, N. C., July 17th, 1865.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE ILLNESS OF CHAS. H. Wende, Esq., H. C. Clark, Esq., is fully authorized to act in his stead in the collection, securing and forwarding of captured and abandoned property at Raleigh, North Carolina.

The military authorities are respectfully requested to give such assistance as may be in their power.

D. HEATON,
jy 21-1w Supervising Special Ag't Treas. Dep't.

FOR SALE,

A GOOD FARM AND WATER-POWER. APPLY to RICHARDSON & MILLER.